Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
L1	1	("20020018997").PN.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO	OR	OFF	2005/01/18 10:02
L2	11302	immobil$4 near5 (DNA or nucleic)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2005/01/18 10:03
L3	24	l2 same (bind or bound) same (compet$3 or inhibit? or screen?)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2005/01/18 10:13
L4	0	l3 and (pollutant or contaminant or toxicant)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2005/01/18 10:13

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 NEWS  2           "Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock
 NEWS  3  SEP 01   New pricing for the Save Answers for SciFinder Wizard within
                   STN Express with Discover!
 NEWS  4  OCT 28   KOREAPAT now available on STN
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 NEWS  6  DEC 01   LISA now available on STN
 NEWS  7  DEC 09   12 databases to be removed from STN on December 31, 2004
 NEWS  8  DEC 15   MEDLINE update schedule for December 2004
 NEWS  9  DEC 17   ELCOM reloaded; updating to resume; current-awareness
                   alerts (SDIs) affected
 NEWS  10 DEC 17   COMPUAB reloaded; updating to resume; current-awareness
                   alerts (SDIs) affected
 NEWS  11 DEC 17   SOLIDSTATE reloaded; updating to resume; current-awareness
                   alerts (SDIs) affected
 NEWS  12 DEC 17   CERAB reloaded; updating to resume; current-awareness
                   alerts (SDIs) affected
 NEWS  13 DEC 17   THREE NEW FIELDS ADDED TO IFIPAT/IFIUDB/IFICDB
 NEWS  14 DEC 30   EPFULL: New patent full text database to be available on STN
 NEWS  15 DEC 30   CAPLUS - PATENT COVERAGE EXPANDED
 NEWS  16 JAN 03   No connect-hour charges in EPFULL during January and
                   February 2005
 NEWS  17 JAN 11   CA/CAPLUS - Expanded patent coverage to include Russia
                   (Federal Institute of Industrial Property)

 NEWS EXPRESS  JANUARY 10 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V7.01a, CURRENT
               MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP),
               AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 10 JANUARY 2005

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ENTER A FILE NAME OR (IGNORE):ignore
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                                                       ENTRY    SESSION
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=> (nucleic or DNA)(5A)(immobilized or immobilizing)(20A)(compete or competing or
inhibiting or inhibition or inhibited or competed)
L1            1 FILE AGRICOLA
L2           12 FILE BIOTECHNO
L3            0 FILE CONFSCI
L4            0 FILE HEALSAFE
L5            0 FILE IMSDRUGCONF
L6            8 FILE LIFESCI
L7            0 FILE MEDICONF
L8            3 FILE PASCAL

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L9           24 (NUCLEIC OR DNA)(5A)(IMMOBILIZED OR IMMOBILIZING)(20A)(COMPETE
                OR COMPETING OR INHIBITING OR INHIBITION OR INHIBITED OR COMPETE
                D)

=> dup rem
ENTER L# LIST OR (END):l9
DUPLICATE IS NOT AVAILABLE IN 'IMSDRUGCONF, MEDICONF'.
ANSWERS FROM THESE FILES WILL BE CONSIDERED UNIQUE
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L9
L10          15 DUP REM L9 (9 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> l10 and (toxicant or contaminant or pollutant)
L11           1 S L10
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L12           0 FILE AGRICOLA
L13          12 S L10
L14           0 FILE BIOTECHNO
L15           0 S L10
L16           0 FILE CONFSCI
L17           0 S L10
L18           0 FILE HEALSAFE
L19           0 S L10
L20           0 FILE IMSDRUGCONF
L21           2 S L10
L22           0 FILE LIFESCI
L23           0 S L10
L24           0 FILE MEDICONF
L25           0 S L10
L26           0 FILE PASCAL

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L27           0 L10 AND (TOXICANT OR CONTAMINANT OR POLLUTANT)

=> d l10 ibib abs total

L10   ANSWER 1 OF 15  BIOTECHNO  COPYRIGHT 2005 Elsevier Science B.V. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2001:32142591   BIOTECHNO
TITLE:                    Competitive DNA hybridization in microtitre plates for
                          chicken anaemia virus
AUTHOR:                   Novak R.; Ragland W.L.
CORPORATE SOURCE:         R. Novak, Division of Molecular Medicine, Institut
                          Ruder Boskovic, Bijenicka 54, 10000 Zagreb, Croatia.
                          E-mail: rnovak@rudjer.irb.hr
SOURCE:                   Molecular and Cellular Probes, (2001), 15/1 (1-11), 21
                          reference(s)
                          CODEN: MCPRE6  ISSN: 0890-8508
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Journal; Article
COUNTRY:                  United Kingdom
LANGUAGE:                 English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE:         English
AN    2001:32142591   BIOTECHNO
AB    Unlabelled chicken anaemia virus (CAV) DNA probe, produced by PCR, was
      immobilized onto nitrocellulose discs that then were fitted into
      microtitre plate wells in order to develop a competitive, non-radioactive
      hybridization test for detection of CAV. The discs were hybridized with
      either DNA extracts of buffy coats or dilutions of CAV DNA (for standard
      curves), followed by hybridization with biotin-labelled CAV DNA
      probe in excess of the immobilized, capture probe. Thus, CAV
      from sample DNA extracts and standard DNA preparations competed
      with the biotin-labelled CAV DNA probe for the
      immobilized, capture probe, decreasing subsequent colour
      development by an avidin-biotin-alkaline phosphatase detection system.
      Standard curves were log linear from 5-100 ng viral DNA with
      r.sup.2>=0.91. Tests were considered positive at 2 SD less than mean
      absorbence of samples from uninfected chickens, and ranged from 52 to 108
      μM viral DNA or 2 to 4.2  x  10.sup.1.sup.0 virions μg.sup.-.sup.1
      buffy coat DNA. Blood samples from chickens infected and not infected
      with CAV at one day of age were tested for evidence of infection until 28
      days of age by viral isolation, competitive hybridization in microtitre
      plates, dot-blots, enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA), and in situ
      hybridization on blood smears. None of the tests was positive for
      uninfected chickens. Viral isolation from buffy coats, though expensive
      and lengthy, was the most sensitive method. It detected virus in buffy
      coat from each infected chicken, while competitive hybridization detected
      72% of infected chickens, in situ hybridization 69%, dot-blots 67%, and
      ELISA 36%. Sensitivity of competitive hybridization was 0.78, and its
      specificity was 1.00. Three chickens must be sampled from an infected
      flock for a 90% chance of detecting a positive chicken at the 0.025
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one-tailed level of significance, assuming 100% prevalence. .COPYRGT. 2001 Academic Press.

L10 ANSWER 2 OF 15 BIOTECHNO COPYRIGHT 2005 Elsevier Science B.V. on STN DUPLICATE

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:29314815 BIOTECHNO
TITLE: Ligation of FcγRII (CD32) pivotally regulates survival of human eosinophils
AUTHOR: Kim J.-T.; Schimming A.W.; Kita H.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. H. Kita, Department of Immunology, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, MN 55905, United States.
E-mail: kita.hirohito@mayo.edu
SOURCE: Journal of Immunology, (01 APR 1999), 162/7 (4253-4259), 44 reference(s)
CODEN: JOIMA3 ISSN: 0022-1767
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
COUNTRY: United States
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AN 1999:29314815 BIOTECHNO
AB The low-affinity IgG Fc receptor, FcγRII (CD32), mediates various effector functions of lymphoid and myeloid cells and is the major IgG Fc receptor expressed by human eosinophils. We investigated whether FcγRII regulates both cell survival and death of human eosinophils. When cultured in vitro without growth factors, most eosinophils undergo apoptosis within 96 h. Ligation of FcγRII by anti-CD32 mAb in solution inhibited eosinophil apoptosis and prolonged survival in the absence of growth factors. Cross- linking of human IgG bound to FcγRII by anti-human IgG Ab or of unoccupied FcγRII by aggregated human IgG also prolonged eosinophil survival. The enhanced survival with anti-CD32 mAb was inhibited by anti-granulocyte-macrophage-CSF (GM-CSF) mAb, suggesting that autocrine production of GM-CSF by eosinophils mediated survival. In fact, mRNA for GM-CSF was detected in eosinophils cultured with anti-CD32 mAb. In contrast to mAb or ligands in solution, anti-CD32 mAb or human IgG, when immobilized onto tissue culture plates, facilitated eosinophil cell death even in the presence of IL-5. Cell death induced by these **immobilized** ligands was accompanied by **DNA** fragmentation and was **inhibited** when eosinophil β.sub.2 integrin was blocked by anti-CD18 mAb, suggesting that β.sub.2 integrins play a key role in initiating eosinophil apoptosis. Thus, FcγRII may pivotally regulate both survival and death of eosinophils, depending on the manner of receptor ligation and β.sub.2 integrin involvement. Moreover, the FcγRII could provide a novel mechanism to control the number of eosinophils at inflammation sites in human diseases.

L10 ANSWER 3 OF 15 BIOTECHNO COPYRIGHT 2005 Elsevier Science B.V. on STN DUPLICATE

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:28261768 BIOTECHNO
TITLE: A fibrinogen-binding protein of Staphylococcus epidermidis
AUTHOR: Nilsson M.; Frykberg L.; Flock J.-I.; Pei L.; Lindberg M.; Guss B.
CORPORATE SOURCE: B. Guss, Department of Microbiology, Swedish Univ. of Agricult. Sciences, Box 7025, S-750 07 Uppsala, Sweden.
E-mail: Bengt.Guss@mikrob.slu.se
SOURCE: Infection and Immunity, (1998), 66/6 (2666-2673), 38 reference(s)
CODEN: INFIBR ISSN: 0019-9567
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
COUNTRY: United States
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

AN 1998:28261768 BIOTECHNO
AB The present study reports on fibrinogen (Fg) binding of Staphylococcus epidermidis. Adhesion of different S. epidermidis strains to immobilized Fg was found to vary significantly between different strains, and the component responsible was found to be proteinaceous in nature. To further characterize the Fg-binding activity, a shotgun phage display library covering the S. epidermidis chromosome was constructed. By affinity selection (panning) against immobilized Fg, a phagemid clone, pSEFG1, was isolated, which harbors an insert with an open reading frame of .sim.1.7 kilobases. Results from binding and inhibition experiments demonstrated that the insert of pSEFG1 encodes a specific Fg-binding protein. Furthermore, affinity-purified protein encoded by pSEFG1 completely **inhibited** adhesion of S. epidermidis to **immobilized** Fg. By additional cloning and **DNA** sequence analyses, the complete gene, termed fbe, was found to consist of an open reading frame of 3,276 nucleotides encoding a protein, called Fbe, with a deduced molecular mass of .sim.119 kDa. With a second phage display library made from another clinical isolate of S. epidermidis, it was possible to localize the Fg-binding region to a 331- amino-acid-long fragment. PCR analysis showed that the fbe gene was found in 40 of 43 clinical isolates of S. epidermidis. The overall organization of Fbe resembles those of other extracellular surface proteins of staphylococci and streptococci. Sequence comparisons with earlier known proteins revealed that this protein is related to an Fg-binding protein of Staphylococcus aureus called clumping factor.

L10 ANSWER 4 OF 15 BIOTECHNO COPYRIGHT 2005 Elsevier Science B.V. on STN DUPLICATE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:28134636 BIOTECHNO
TITLE: Inhibitory effects of naturally occurring coumarins on the metabolic activation of benzo¢a!!pyrene and 7,12-dimethylbenz¢a!!anthracene in cultured mouse keratinocytes
AUTHOR: Cai Y.; Baer-Dubowska W.; Ashwood-Smith M.; DiGiovanni J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: J. DiGiovanni, Univ Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center, Science Park-Research Division, Department of Carcinogenesis, PO Box 389, Smithville, TX 78957, United States.
SOURCE: Carcinogenesis, (1997), 18/1 (215-222), 51 reference(s)
CODEN: CRNGDP ISSN: 0143-3334
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AN 1997:28134636 BIOTECHNO
AB Several naturally occurring coumarins to which humans are routinely exposed have been previously found to be potent inhibitors and inactivators of cytochrome P450 (P450) 1A1-mediated monooxygenase in both murine hepatic microsomes and in a reconstituted system using purified human P450 1A1. In the present study, several of these coumarins were investigated for their inhibitory effects on the metabolism and metabolic activation of benzo¢a!pyrene (B¢a!P) and 7,12-dimethylbenz¢a!anthracene (DMBA) in cultured mouse keratinocytes. Initial analysis of B¢a!P metabolism in cultured keratinocytes showed that imperatorin, isoimperatorin, coriandrin, and bergamottin, at concentrations of 2 nM equal with B¢a!P, reduced the formation of water-soluble metabolites of B¢a!P by 33% to 57%. Bergamottin and coriandrin were the most potent inhibitors of the compounds examined. HPLC analysis of organic solvent-soluble metabolites of B¢a!P indicated that all the coumarins tested significantly reduced the formation of individual B¢a!P metabolites (including phenols, diols and tetraols). However, the greatest effect was on the formation of

B¢a!P tetraols. Additional experiments determined the ability of selected coumarins to block covalent binding of B¢a!P and DMBA to DNA in keratinocytes. Bergamottin preferentially inhibited the binding of B¢a!P to DNA by 56%, while coriandrin preferentially inhibited the binding of DMBA to DNA by 48%. Notably, analysis of individual DNA adducts formed from B¢a!P and DMBA indicated that both bergamottin and coriandrin specifically inhibited the formation of anti diol-epoxide DNA adducts derived from both hydrocarbons. The preferential inhibitory effect of bergamottin and coriandrin on the formation of anti diol-epoxide adducts derived from DMBA was further confirmed by separation of anti- and syn-diol-epoxide-**DNA** adducts using **immobilized** boronate chromatography. The current study demonstrates that certain naturally occurring coumarins **inhibited** metabolic activation of B¢a!P and DMBA in cultured mouse keratinocytes and specifically inhibited the formation of DNA adducts derived from the anti diol-epoxide diastereomers from either hydrocarbon. The current data also suggest that certain naturally occurring coumarins may possess anticarcinogenic activity toward polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons.

L10 ANSWER 5 OF 15 BIOTECHNO COPYRIGHT 2005 Elsevier Science B.V. on STN
DUPLICATE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:27179619 BIOTECHNO
TITLE: Detection of PNA/DNA hybrid molecules by antibody Fab fragments isolated from a phage display library
AUTHOR: Hansen M.H.; Sode L.L.; Hyldig-Nielsen J.J.; Engberg J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: J. Engberg, Royal Danish School of Pharmacy, Department of Biological Sciences, Universitetsparken 2, DK-2100 Copenhagen, Denmark.
E-mail: je@charon.dfh.dk
SOURCE: Journal of Immunological Methods, (1997), 203/2 (199-207), 25 reference(s)
CODEN: JIMMBG ISSN: 0022-1759
PUBLISHER ITEM IDENT.: S0022175997000318
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
COUNTRY: Netherlands
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AN 1997:27179619 BIOTECHNO
AB We have isolated Fab fragments that specifically recognize duplexes formed between DNA and PNA (peptide nucleic acid) from an immunized murine phage display library. Rearranged murine Fd- and Kappa chains were assembled by PCR and cloned into a phagemid expression vector. Subsequently, affinity selection on immobilized PNA/DNA duplexes of the Fab-displaying phages resulted in the isolation of clones that uniquely recognized PNA/DNA duplexes. One of these clones was characterized in detail, and its recognition of PNA/DNA duplexes was relatively sequence independent, taking place equally well with sticky-end and blunt end PNA/DNA duplexes. Duplexes smaller than 15-mers could not be detected. The selected clone recognized neither single-stranded DNA and PNA, nor double-stranded DNA and PNA. Binding of the Fab fragments to **immobilized** PNA/**DNA** duplexes could be **inhibited** by PNA/DNA duplex molecules in solution, with an apparent affinity in the nanomolar range. The use of this anti PNA/DNA Fab-phage as an immunochemical reagent was demonstrated in dot blot assays.

L10 ANSWER 6 OF 15 BIOTECHNO COPYRIGHT 2005 Elsevier Science B.V. on STN
DUPLICATE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:26235721 BIOTECHNO
TITLE: Role of oxidative damage and IL-1β-converting enzyme-like proteases in Fas-based cytotoxicity exerted by effector T cells
AUTHOR: Anel A.; Gamen S.; Alava M.A.; Schmitt-Verhulst A.-M.;

Pineiro A.; Naval J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Departamento de Bioquimica Biologia, Molecular y Celular, Fac. Ciencias, Universidad de Zaragoza,50009 Zaragoza, Spain.
SOURCE: International Immunology, (1996), 8/7 (1173-1183)
CODEN: INIMEN ISSN: 0953-8178
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AN 1996:26235721 BIOTECHNO
AB The implication of oxidative damage and/or intact mitochondrial function in physiological Fas-based cytotoxicity has been tested using the cytolytic hybridoma d11S and the CD8.sup.+ CTL clone KB5.C20, previously stimulated to express Fas ligand (FasL) on their surface, as effecters and U937 or U937-p.sup.0 cells (depleted of mitochondrial **DNA**) as targets. **Immobilized** anti-Fas mAb, which induced death of U937 cells, **inhibited** the growth of U937-p.sup.0 cells but without inducing cell death. By contrast, FasL-expressing effecters readily killed both targets, with induction of DNA fragmentation, in 20 h assays. These results demonstrate the lack of involvement of mitochondrial-derived free radicals and/or intact mitochondrial function in physiological Fas-based cytotoxicity. Supplementation of Fas-sensitive cells (Jurkat, U937, L1210Fas) with a polyunsaturated fatty acid, which induces cell death through the generation of lipid free radicals, resulted in the potentiation of Fas-based cytotoxicity. This potentiating effect, but not Fas-based cytotoxicity itself, was eliminated by the physiological antioxidant vitamin E. On the other hand, the IL-1β-converting enzyme (ICE)-like protease tetrapeptide inhibitor Ac-YVAD-cmk partially inhibited Fas-based cytotoxicity, while the specific inhibitor of CPP32/Yama Ac-DEVD-CHO was a much more effective inhibitor of Fas-induced apoptosis. It was concluded that Fas-induced cytotoxicity was clearly dependent on ICE-like protease activation, and especially on that of CPP32 in Fas-sensitive cells, including mitochondrial DNA-depleted ones.

L10 ANSWER 7 OF 15 BIOTECHNO COPYRIGHT 2005 Elsevier Science B.V. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:24155200 BIOTECHNO
TITLE: Interactions between fluoroquinolones, Mg.sup.2.sup.+, DNA and DNA gyrase, studied by phase partitioning in an aqueous two-phase system and by affinity chromatography
AUTHOR: Bazile-Pham Khac S.; Moreau N.J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Ctr. National Recherche Scientifique, CERCOA, BP 28,94320 Thiais, France.
SOURCE: Journal of Chromatography A, (1994), 668/1 (241-247)
CODEN: JCRAEY ISSN: 0021-9673
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
COUNTRY: Netherlands
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AN 1994:24155200 BIOTECHNO
AB The primary target of fluroquinolones has been identified as the enzyme DNA gyrase, but the mechanism of action of these antibacterial agents is still a matter of controversy. Using partitioning in aqueous polyethylene glycol (PEG)-dextran systems, the affinities of several fluoroquinolones for DNA were determined with accuracy and at equilibrium. It was proved that the binding was strongly dependent on the ability of the drugs to bind Mg.sup.2.sup.+, with K(A) values of about 40,000 l mol.sup.-.sup.1, but was poorly related to the antibacterial activity ¢minimal inhibitory concentration (MIC) and gyrase **inhibition**!. Using affinity chromatography on **immobilized** fluoroquinolone, it was shown that **DNA** gyrase was unable to bind fluoroquinolones in the absence of DNA, but that a DNA-quinolone-gyrase complex was formed in

the presence of Mg.sup.2.sup.+.

L10 ANSWER 8 OF 15 BIOTECHNO COPYRIGHT 2005 Elsevier Science B.V. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:23180647 BIOTECHNO
TITLE: Anti-CD3-stimulated Ca.sup.2.sup.+ signal in individual human peripheral T cells: Activation correlates with a sustained increase in intracellular Ca.sup.2.sup.+
AUTHOR: Wacholtz M.C.; Lipsky P.E.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Internal Medicine, Texas University SW Medical Center, 5323 Harry Hines Boulevard,Dallas, TX 75235-8884, United States.
SOURCE: Journal of Immunology, (1993), 150/12 (5338-5349) CODEN: JOIMA3 ISSN: 0022-1767
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
COUNTRY: United States
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AN 1993:23180647 BIOTECHNO
AB The changes in ¢Ca.sup.2.sup.+!(i) after mitogen stimulation of individual human peripheral T cells were examined by single cell image analysis to determine the relationship between the Ca.sup.2.sup.+ signal and functional outcome. Marked heterogeneity in the magnitude of increase in ¢Ca.sup.2.sup.+!(i), in the lag time of the responses, and in the percentage of T cells that responded to mAb to CD3 and to PHA was observed. However, mitogenic stimuli that induced IL-2 production or DNA synthesis consistently generated increases in ¢Ca.sup.2.sup.+!(i) in individual T cells that were sustained for 1 to 2 h. Soluble mAb to CD3 induced an increase in ¢Ca.sup.2.sup.+!(i) that remained elevated at 60 min and led to IL-2 production and proliferation upon costimulation by phorbol ester. In contrast, cross-linking anti-CD3 with a secondary antibody foreshortened the increase in ¢Ca.sup.2.sup.+!(i), and IL-2 production and **DNA** synthesis were **inhibited**. **Immobilized** anti-CD3, which can stimulate T cell proliferation and IL-2 production in the absence of phorbol ester, produced a constant sustained elevation in ¢Ca.sup.2.sup.+!(i) that lasted more than 2 h. Similarly, functional responses could be generated by concentrations of PHA that resulted in only a slow increase in ¢Ca.sup.2.sup.+!(i) that continued to rise for 1 to 2 h. Examination of the mitogen-induced sustained increases in ¢Ca.sup.2.sup.+!(i) suggested that an elevation in ¢Ca.sup.2.sup.+!(i) as small as 50 to 100 nM above control mean ¢Ca.sup.2.sup.+!(i) was associated with evidence of T cell activation. Spontaneous oscillatory changes in ¢Ca.sup.2.sup.+!(i) were observed in a small percentage of peripheral T cells although they were noted to occur frequently in Jurkat cells. Mitogenic stimulation did not consistently increase oscillations in peripheral T cells, and neither their frequency nor their magnitude correlated with IL-2 production or DNA synthesis. These observations suggest that oscillatory changes in ¢Ca.sup.2.sup.+!(i) are not a primary determinant of T cell activation. Rather, the data indicate that functional activation of T cells by PHA and anti-CD3 is correlated with the induction of a small, but sustained increase in ¢Ca.sup.2.sup.+!(i).

L10 ANSWER 9 OF 15 LIFESCI COPYRIGHT 2005 CSA on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 94:50324 LIFESCI
TITLE: Inhibition of DNA immobilization to nylon membrane by soil compounds
AUTHOR: Saano, A.; Kaijalainen, S.; Lindstroem, K.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Div. Microbiol., Dep. Appl. Chem. Microbiol., Univ. Helsinki, P.O. Box 27, SF-00014 Helsinki, Finland
SOURCE: MICROB. RELEASES, (1993) vol. 2, no. 3, pp. 153-160. ISSN: 0940-9653.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FILE SEGMENT: J; N; W2
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AB Total DNA of pure bacterial culture was labelled with super(32)P-dCTP or dig-11-dUTP and then mixed with soil DNA extract, the product of a freeze-thaw soil **DNA** isolation protocol, whereafter it was **immobilized** on a nylon membrane. Water-soluble soil compounds present in soil DNA extract **inhibited** the immobilization of bacterial DNA by more than three orders of magnitude even when the soil DNA extracts were diluted 4- to 40-fold. Removal of soil compounds from the soil DNA extract by spun columns improved the sensitivity of detection by about two orders of magnitude. Agarose gel electrophoresis prior to blotting of the DNA samples containing soil DNA extract did not prevent the inhibition of immobilization of the labelled DNA by the soil compounds.

L10 ANSWER 10 OF 15 BIOTECHNO COPYRIGHT 2005 Elsevier Science B.V. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:22278658 BIOTECHNO
TITLE: A Na.sup.+-dependent Ca.sup.2.sup.+ exchanger generates the sustained increase in intracellular Ca.sup.2.sup.+ required for T cell activation
AUTHOR: Wacholtz M.C.; Cragoe Jr. E.J.; Lipsky P.E.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Internal Medicine, University of Texas SW Medical Ctr., 5323 Harry Hines Boulevard,Dallas, TX 75235-8884, United States.
SOURCE: Journal of Immunology, (1992), 149/6 (1912-1920)
CODEN: JOIMA3 ISSN: 0022-1767
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
COUNTRY: United States
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AN 1992:22278658 BIOTECHNO
AB Movement of extracellular Ca.sup.2.sup.+ is required for the sustained increase in ¢Ca.sup.2.sup.+!(i) necessary for T cell activation. However, the mechanisms mediating mitogen-stimulated Ca.sup.2.sup.+ movement into T cells have not been completely delineated. To explore the possibility that a Na.sup.+-dependent Ca.sup.2.sup.+ (Na.sup.+/Ca.sup.2.sup.+) exchanger might play a role in the mitogen-induced increases in ¢Ca.sup.2.sup.+!(i) required for T cell activation, the effects of inhibitors of this exchanger were examined. Inhibitors of Na.sup.+/Ca.sup.2.sup.+ exchange suppressed the sustained increase in ¢Ca.sup.2.sup.+!(i) stimulated by ligation of the CD3-TCR complex, but did not affect mobilization of intracellular Ca.sup.2.sup.+ stores. Consistent with the importance of this prolonged increase in ¢Ca.sup.2.sup.+!(i) in T cell activation, Na.sup.+/Ca.sup.2.sup.+ exchange inhibitors, but not inhibitors of the Na.sup.+/H.sup.+ antiporter, **inhibited DNA** synthesis stimulated by **immobilized** anti-CD3 mAb. **Inhibition** only occurred when the agents were present during the first hours after stimulation. These agents also **inhibited** IL-2 production, but not expression of the IL-2R or of an early activation Ag, 4F2. Inhibition of IL-2 production did not account for the inhibition of T cell proliferation as addition of exogenous IL-2 or phorbol ester (PDB) did not overcome the inhibition. In contrast, activation pathways that are not thought to require an increase in ¢Ca.sup.2.sup.+!(i) such as IL-1 + PDB or engagement of CD28 in the presence of PDB were less sensitive to the suppressive effects of inhibitors of Na.sup.+/Ca.sup.2.sup.+ exchange. Thus, proliferation induced by these stimuli was not suppressed by low concentrations of these inhibitors and IL-2 production induced by mAb to CD28 + PDB was not inhibited by any concentration of inhibitors of Na.sup.+/Ca.sup.2.sup.+ exchange. These results suggest that stimulation of a Ca.sup.2.sup.+ transporter with the same spectrum of inhibition as the Na.sup.+/Ca.sup.2.sup.+ exchanger in

other tissues mediates the sustained increase in ¢Ca.sup.2.sup.+!(i) required for T cell activation after CD3 ligation.

L10 ANSWER 11 OF 15 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2005) on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 93:2663 AGRICOLA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: IND92072253
TITLE: DNA-binding properties of an "ecdysteroid receptor" from epithelial tissue culture cells of Chironomus tentans.
AUTHOR(S): Turberg, A.; Imhof, M.; Lezzi, M.; Spindler, K.D.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Heinrich-Heine Universitat, Dusseldorf, Fed. Rep. Germany
AVAILABILITY: DNAL (QL495.A1I57)
SOURCE: Insect biochemistry and molecular biology, June 1992. Vol. 22, No. 4. p. 343-351
Publisher: Exeter : Pergamon Press.
CODEN: ISBCAN; ISSN: 0020-1790
NOTE: Includes references.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: Non-U.S. Imprint other than FAO
LANGUAGE: English

AB Recently an ecdysteroid binding protein ("ecdysteroid receptor") has been identified in extracts of epithelial tissue culture cells of the dipteran insect Chironomus tentans. We now show that this protein also displays high affinity to DNA. When using a solid phase binding assay an association rate constant of 3.3 X 10(6)M(-1)s(-1) and a dissociation rate constant of 2 X 10(-4)s(-1) were determined for the ecdysteroid receptor-immobilized DNA complex at 0 degree C. An apparent equilibrium dissociation constant of 6.1 X 10(-11)M could be estimated from these values indicating a high affinity binding of ecdysteroid receptors to **immobilized DNA**. The binding of ecdysteroid receptors to **immobilized DNA** was saturable. Only double stranded free DNA **competed** significantly for ecdysteroid receptor binding to **immobilized DNA**. Furthermore, **DNA** sequences that contain ecdysone response elements (EcREs) from hormonally regulated Drosophila genes or sequences from an ecdysteroid-inducible gene of C. tentans revealed a 10-350 times higher affinity to ecdysteroid receptors than random sequences of calf thymus DNA or from a plasmid.

L10 ANSWER 12 OF 15 BIOTECHNO COPYRIGHT 2005 Elsevier Science B.V. on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:20314403 BIOTECHNO
TITLE: Association of glucocorticoid receptors with prostate nuclear sites for androgen receptors and with androgen response elements
AUTHOR: Davies P.; RUshmere N.K.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Tenovus Institute for Cancer Research, University of Wales College of Medicine, Heath Park, Cardiff CF4 4XX, United Kingdom.
SOURCE: Journal of Molecular Endocrinology, (1990), 5/2 (117-127)
CODEN: JMLEEI ISSN: 0952-5041
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AN 1990:20314403 BIOTECHNO

AB Ventral prostate glands of intact normal rats contained low levels (2500 molecules/cell) of high-affinity (dissociation constant K(d) 0.57 nmol/l) glucocorticoid receptor (GR). Levels of GR increased 2.8-fold 1 day after castration, and 4.3-fold 3 days after castration. Nuclear GR increased

from a normal value of 1150 molecules/nucleus to 5200 molecules/nucleus 3 days after castration. The greater increase in intranuclear GR was in that associated with oligomeric chromatin. Although nuclear GR never approached the normal population of nuclear androgen receptors (AR; approximately 16000 molecules/nucleus), the selective rise in chromatin-associated receptors ensured that almost 60% of chromatin sites remained occupied. GR associated with prostate nuclear structures in a similar manner to AR, and exogenous GR bound saturably and with high affinity (K(d) 100 pmol/l) to a similar number of sites as did AR. Both steroid receptors apparently competed for the same sites. In DNA-cellulose competition analyses, synthetic oligonucleotides containing glucocorticoid response elements or putative androgen response elements **competed** similarly against **immobilized** non-specific **DNA** for both AR and GR. In view of these data and information from other sources, it is probable that the role of GR in the prostate should be assessed with a view to understanding its action under conditions of androgen deprivation.

L10 ANSWER 13 OF 15 BIOTECHNO COPYRIGHT 2005 Elsevier Science B.V. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:16242804 BIOTECHNO
TITLE: Interaction of DNA with connective tissue matrix proteins reveals preferential binding to type V collagen
AUTHOR: Gay S.; Losman M.J.; Koopman W.J.; Miller E.J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Division of Clinical Immunology and Rheumatology, Department of Medicine and The Institute of Dental Research, University of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, AL 35294, United States.
SOURCE: Journal of Immunology, (1985), 135/2 (1097-1100)
CODEN: JOIMA3
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
COUNTRY: United States
LANGUAGE: English
AN 1985:16242804 BIOTECHNO
AB The interaction of DNA with type I to VI collagens and laminin was studied in vitro in systems in which the connective tissue components were immobilized, as well as when in solution. In studies on **immobilized** components, significant binding of **DNA** was observed only for type V collagen, and the binding of radiolabeled DNA to this component could be effectively **inhibited** in a concentration-dependent manner by the addition of unlabeled DNA. Similar results were observed in solution assays in which it was observed that DNA binding to type V collagen was dependent on the native triple-helical conformation of the collagen. The preferential binding of DNA to native type V collagen may be due to the relative basicity of type V collagen chains, as well as the unique spatial arrangement of amino acid side chains in the native molecules. The data are of potential clinical relevance in that binding of DNA to type V collagen may represent at least one component of the mechanism whereby DNA and its immune complexes are deposited in connective tissues in certain pathologic conditions.

L10 ANSWER 14 OF 15 LIFESCI COPYRIGHT 2005 CSA on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 84:12482 LIFESCI
TITLE: Interaction of the 1 alpha ,25-dihydroxyvitamin D sub(3) receptor with RNA and synthetic polyribonucleotides.
AUTHOR: Franceschi, R.T.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Nutr., Harvard Sch. Public Health, Boston, MA 02115, USA
SOURCE: PROC. NATL. ACAD. SCI. USA., (1984) vol. 81, no. 8, pp. 2337-2341.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FILE SEGMENT: L; N
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

AB The interaction of the 1 alpha ,25-dihydroxyvitamin D sub(3) receptor with RNA and synthetic polynucleotides has been examined by using receptor from rachitic chicken intestine. Total intestinal RNA **inhibited** the binding of receptor to calf thymus DNA-cellulose with an efficiency equivalent to single-stranded **DNA**. Receptor also bound to **immobilized** intestinal RNA and polynucleotides. The KCl concentration necessary to disrupt binding to a given polynucleotide generally paralleled the activity of that molecule in DNA-cellulose inhibition and displacement assays. The results suggest that the 1 alpha ,25-dihydroxyvitamin D sub(3) receptor can interact with RNA as well as DNA.

L10 ANSWER 15 OF 15 BIOTECHNO COPYRIGHT 2005 Elsevier Science B.V. on STN
DUPLICATE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1983:13107061 BIOTECHNO
TITLE: Simian virus 40 large tumor antigen on replicating viral chromatin: Tight binding and localization on the viral genome
AUTHOR: Stahl H.; Knippers R.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Fak. Biol., Univ. Konstanz, D-7750 Konstanz, Germany.
SOURCE: Journal of Virology, (1983), 47/1 (65-76)
CODEN: JOVIAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
COUNTRY: United States
LANGUAGE: English
AN 1983:13107061 BIOTECHNO
AB Pulse-labeled simian virus 40 (SV40) chromatin as well as uniformly labeled viral chromatin are immunoprecipitable by an SV40-specific tumor antiserum and therefore contain bound tumor antigen (T antigen). Single-stranded calf thymus **DNA**, **immobilized** on cellulose, **competes** effectively for T antigen binding with uniformly labeled nonreplicating, but not with pulse-labeled replicating, chromatin. Furthermore, T antigen dissociates in 0.5 M NaCl from nonreplicating chromatin and from purified SV40 DNA, whereas most T antigen remains associated with replicating chromatin even in the presence of 1.2 to 1.5 M NaCl. We used filtration through DNA-cellulose columns and treatment with high salt to prepare pulse-labeled immunoreactive viral chromatin. The viral DNA was digested before, and in other expriments after, immunoprecipitation with the restriction endonuclease HindIII. We found that SV40 DNA sequences, most probably representing the entire genome, remain in the immunoprecipitate after HindIII digestion, indicating an association of T antigen with origin-distal sections of replicating viral DNA. The results suggest that T antigen in replicating chromatin may be bound to regions close to replicating points. We performed control experiments with in vitro-formed complexes of T antigen and SV40 DNA. When these complexes were immunoprecipitated and HindIII digested we found, in agreement with previous studies, that only the origin containing the HindIII C fragment carried bound T antigen.

=> file .chemistry

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FULL ESTIMATED COST	37.67	37.88

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=> (nucleic or DNA)(5A)(immobilized or immobilizing)(20A)(compete or competing or
inhibiting or inhibition or inhibited or competed)
L28          17 FILE CAPLUS
L29          12 FILE BIOTECHNO
L30           0 FILE COMPENDEX
L31           1 FILE ANABSTR
L32           0 FILE CERAB
L33           0 FILE METADEX
L34          39 FILE USPATFULL

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L35          69 (NUCLEIC OR DNA)(5A)(IMMOBILIZED OR IMMOBILIZING)(20A)(COMPETE
                OR COMPETING OR INHIBITING OR INHIBITION OR INHIBITED OR COMPETE
                D)

=> l35 and (toxicant or pollutant or contaminant)
L36           0 FILE CAPLUS
L37           0 FILE BIOTECHNO
L38           0 FILE COMPENDEX
L39           0 FILE ANABSTR
L40           0 FILE CERAB
L41           0 FILE METADEX
L42          13 FILE USPATFULL

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L43          13 L35 AND (TOXICANT OR POLLUTANT OR CONTAMINANT)

=> l43 and screen
L44           0 FILE CAPLUS
L45           0 FILE BIOTECHNO
L46           0 FILE COMPENDEX
L47           0 FILE ANABSTR
L48           0 FILE CERAB
L49           0 FILE METADEX
L50           9 FILE USPATFULL

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L51           9 L43 AND SCREEN

=> d l51 ibib abs total

L51  ANSWER 1 OF 9  USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:        2004:320925  USPATFULL
TITLE:                   Dynamic action reference tools
INVENTOR(S):             Roberts, Radclyffe L., Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES
                         De Figuereido, Paul, Kenmore, WA, UNITED STATES
```

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2004253578	A1	20041216	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2004-474298	A1	20040720	(10)
	WO 2002-US10566		20020402	

	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2001-281133P	20010402	(60)
	US 2001-281342P	20010403	(60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: JONES DAY, 222 EAST 41ST ST, NEW YORK, NY, 10017
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 41
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 6 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 7518
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention provides Dynamic Action Reference Tools, or DARTs, and methods of making and using DARTS. DARTs can be used, for example, for the isolation and analysis of nucleic acids, polypeptides, and the like, for regulating biological activities and investigating inter-molecular interactions, and the like. A DART is a molecule that includes a Molecular Shaft covalently linked to a Linkage Polypeptide that is covalently linked to a Molecular Point. DARTs, and DART libraries, can be formed and manipulated in vivo or in vitro. DARTs can be purified, and portions of DARTs can be exchanged with portions of other DARTs.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L51 ANSWER 2 OF 9 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:306411 USPATFULL
TITLE: Selective extraction of DNA from groups of cells
INVENTOR(S): Bille, Todd William, Lorton, VA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003215845	A1	20031120	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-370143	A1	20030219	(10)

	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2002-358464P	20020219	(60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Sherry M. Knowles, King & Spalding, 45th Floor, 191 Peachtree Street, N.E., Atlanta, GA, 30303
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 50
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 5 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 2226
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention is in the area of selective extraction of DNA from groups of cells. Selective lysis of a particular cell type within a cellular mixture is performed and then the mixture is separated with a filter that allows the DNA from the lysed cells to flow through the filter, while not allowing the unlysed cells to pass through, thereby selectively extracting the DNA from a particular cell type. In one specific embodiment, spermatozoa DNA can be isolated from biological samples which also contain epithelial cells. Methods and kits are also provided which allow for the sequential extraction of DNA from mixtures of cells. The DNA in the sample can be from human, animal or vegetal origin, or any combination of human, animal or vegetal DNA.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L51 ANSWER 3 OF 9 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:258639 USPATFULL

TITLE: 207 human secreted proteins

INVENTOR(S): Ni, Jian, Germantown, MD, UNITED STATES
Ebner, Reinhard, Gaithersburg, MD, UNITED STATES
LaFleur, David W., Washington, DC, UNITED STATES
Moore, Paul A., Germantown, MD, UNITED STATES
Olsen, Henrik S., Gaithersburg, MD, UNITED STATES
Rosen, Craig A., Laytonsville, MD, UNITED STATES
Ruben, Steven M., Olney, MD, UNITED STATES
Soppet, Daniel R., Centreville, VA, UNITED STATES
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Wei, Ying-Fei, Berkeley, CA, UNITED STATES
Florence, Charles, Rockville, MD, UNITED STATES
Hu, Jing-Shan, Mountain View, CA, UNITED STATES
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Fan, Ping, Potomac, MD, UNITED STATES
Feng, Ping, Gaithersburg, MD, UNITED STATES
Endress, Gregory A., Florence, MA, UNITED STATES
Dillon, Patrick J., Carlsbad, CA, UNITED STATES
Carter, Kenneth C., North Potomac, MD, UNITED STATES
Brewer, Laurie A., St. Paul, MN, UNITED STATES
Yu, Guo-Liang, Berkeley, CA, UNITED STATES
Zeng, Zhizhen, Lansdale, PA, UNITED STATES
Greene, John M., Gaithersburg, MD, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003181692	A1	20030925
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-933767	A1	20010822 (9)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 2001-US5614, filed on 21 Feb 2001, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-205258, filed on 4 Dec 1998, PENDING

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2000-184836P	20000224 (60)
	US 2000-193170P	20000329 (60)
	US 1997-48885P	19970606 (60)
	US 1997-49375P	19970606 (60)
	US 1997-48881P	19970606 (60)
	US 1997-48880P	19970606 (60)
	US 1997-48896P	19970606 (60)
	US 1997-49020P	19970606 (60)
	US 1997-48876P	19970606 (60)
	US 1997-48895P	19970606 (60)
	US 1997-48884P	19970606 (60)
	US 1997-48894P	19970606 (60)
	US 1997-48971P	19970606 (60)
	US 1997-48964P	19970606 (60)
	US 1997-48882P	19970606 (60)
	US 1997-48899P	19970606 (60)
	US 1997-48893P	19970606 (60)
	US 1997-48900P	19970606 (60)
	US 1997-48901P	19970606 (60)
	US 1997-48892P	19970606 (60)

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US 1997-70923P 19971218 (60)
US 1998-92921P 19980715 (60)
US 1998-94657P 19980730 (60)
US 1997-70923P 19971218 (60)
US 1998-92921P 19980715 (60)
US 1998-94657P 19980730 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: HUMAN GENOME SCIENCES INC, 9410 KEY WEST AVENUE, ROCKVILLE, MD, 20850

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 23
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 10 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 32746
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to novel human secreted proteins and isolated nucleic acids containing the coding regions of the genes encoding such proteins. Also provided are vectors, host cells, antibodies, and recombinant methods for producing human secreted proteins. The invention further relates to diagnostic and therapeutic methods useful for diagnosing and treating diseases, disorders, and/or conditions related to these novel human secreted proteins.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L51 ANSWER 4 OF 9 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:237907 USPATFULL
TITLE: Compositions and methods for the therapy and diagnosis of colon cancer
INVENTOR(S): King, Gordon E., Shoreline, WA, UNITED STATES
Meagher, Madeleine Joy, Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES
Xu, Jiangchun, Bellevue, WA, UNITED STATES
Secrist, Heather, Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES
Jiang, Yuqiu, Kent, WA, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Corixa Corporation, Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES, 98104 (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003166064	A1	20030904
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-99926	A1	20020314 (10)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-33528, filed on 26 Dec 2001, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-920300, filed on 31 Jul 2001, PENDING

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2001-302051P	20010629 (60)
	US 2001-279763P	20010328 (60)
	US 2000-223283P	20000803 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: SEED INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW GROUP PLLC, 701 FIFTH AVE, SUITE 6300, SEATTLE, WA, 98104-7092
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 17
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 8531
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Compositions and methods for the therapy and diagnosis of cancer, particularly colon cancer, are disclosed. Illustrative compositions comprise one or more colon tumor polypeptides, immunogenic portions thereof, polynucleotides that encode such polypeptides, antigen presenting cell that expresses such polypeptides, and T cells that are specific for cells expressing such polypeptides. The disclosed compositions are useful, for example, in the diagnosis, prevention and/or treatment of diseases, particularly colon cancer.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L51 ANSWER 5 OF 9 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:106233 USPATFULL
TITLE: Compositions and methods for the therapy and diagnosis of pancreatic cancer
INVENTOR(S): Benson, Darin R., Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES

Kalos, Michael D., Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES
Lodes, Michael J., Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES
Persing, David H., Redmond, WA, UNITED STATES
Hepler, William T., Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES
Jiang, Yuqiu, Kent, WA, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Corixa Corporation, Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES, 98104 (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003073144	A1	20030417	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-60036	A1	20020130	(10)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2001-333626P	20011127 (60)
	US 2001-305484P	20010712 (60)
	US 2001-265305P	20010130 (60)
	US 2001-267568P	20010209 (60)
	US 2001-313999P	20010820 (60)
	US 2001-291631P	20010516 (60)
	US 2001-287112P	20010428 (60)
	US 2001-278651P	20010321 (60)
	US 2001-265682P	20010131 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: SEED INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW GROUP PLLC, 701 FIFTH AVE, SUITE 6300, SEATTLE, WA, 98104-7092
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 17
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 14253
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Compositions and methods for the therapy and diagnosis of cancer, particularly pancreatic cancer, are disclosed. Illustrative compositions comprise one or more pancreatic tumor polypeptides, immunogenic portions thereof, polynucleotides that encode such polypeptides, antigen presenting cell that expresses such polypeptides, and T cells that are specific for cells expressing such polypeptides. The disclosed compositions are useful, for example, in the diagnosis, prevention and/or treatment of diseases, particularly pancreatic cancer.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L51 ANSWER 6 OF 9 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:272801 USPATFULL
TITLE: Compositions and methods for the therapy and diagnosis of colon cancer
INVENTOR(S): Stolk, John A., Bothell, WA, UNITED STATES
Xu, Jiangchun, Bellevue, WA, UNITED STATES
Chenault, Ruth A., Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES
Meagher, Madeleine Joy, Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Corixa Corporation, Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES, 98104 (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002150922	A1	20021017	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-998598	A1	20011116	(9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2001-304037P	20010710 (60)
	US 2001-279670P	20010328 (60)
	US 2001-267011P	20010206 (60)

	US 2000-252222P 20001120 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	SEED INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW GROUP PLLC, 701 FIFTH AVE, SUITE 6300, SEATTLE, WA, 98104-7092
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	17
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1
LINE COUNT:	9233

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Compositions and methods for the therapy and diagnosis of cancer, particularly colon cancer, are disclosed. Illustrative compositions comprise one or more colon tumor polypeptides, immunogenic portions thereof, polynucleotides that encode such polypeptides, antigen presenting cell that expresses such polypeptides, and T cells that are specific for cells expressing such polypeptides. The disclosed compositions are useful, for example, in the diagnosis, prevention and/or treatment of diseases, particularly colon cancer.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L51 ANSWER 7 OF 9 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2002:265949 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Surface transfection and expression procedure
INVENTOR(S):	Uhler, Michael D., Ann Arbor, MI, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Regents of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, UNITED STATES (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002146825	A1	20021010	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-960454	A1	20010921	(9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2000-245892P	20001103 (60)
	US 2001-305552P	20010713 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	MEDLEN & CARROLL, LLP, 101 HOWARD STREET, SUITE 350, SAN FRANCISCO, CA, 94105
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	37
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	3 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:	4075

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to a method of transfecting cells comprising applying cells directly onto nucleic acids which are immobilized in transfection complexes on a surface and which transfect the cells. Preferably, the nucleic acids are immobilized in an array. In another aspect of the present invention, the method further includes expression of the nucleic acids in the transfected cells. In yet another aspect of the present invention, the method further comprises detecting the expression of the nucleic acids in the transfected cells.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L51 ANSWER 8 OF 9 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2002:243051 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Compositions and methods for the therapy and diagnosis of ovarian cancer
INVENTOR(S):	Algate, Paul A., Issaquah, WA, UNITED STATES Jones, Robert, Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES Harlocker, Susan L., Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Corixa Corporation, Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES, 98104

(U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002132237	A1	20020919	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-867701	A1	20010529	(9)

	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2000-207484P	20000526	(60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: SEED INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW GROUP PLLC, 701 FIFTH AVE, SUITE 6300, SEATTLE, WA, 98104-7092
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 11
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 25718
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Compositions and methods for the therapy and diagnosis of cancer, particularly ovarian cancer, are disclosed. Illustrative compositions comprise one or more ovarian tumor polypeptides, immunogenic portions thereof, polynucleotides that encode such polypeptides, antigen presenting cell that expresses such polypeptides, and T cells that are specific for cells expressing such polypeptides. The disclosed compositions are useful, for example, in the diagnosis, prevention and/or treatment of diseases, particularly ovarian cancer.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L51 ANSWER 9 OF 9 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:105377 USPATFULL
TITLE: Immobilizing and processing specimens on matrix materials for the identification of nucleic acid sequences
INVENTOR(S): Stapleton, Marilyn J., Durham, NC, United States
Sundseth, Rebecca, Durham, NC, United States
Wei, Ke, Durham, NC, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): GeneTec Corporation, Durham, NC, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6103192		20000815	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-60282		19980414	(9)

	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1997-43683P	19970414	(60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Stucker, Jeffrey
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 16
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 2 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1514
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention is a method and device for collecting and processing a biological specimen for the analyses of nucleic acids. A device comprises a matrix to which cells and viruses adhere and a handle to manipulate the matrix. The devices are used to collect, dry, transport, store and process small amounts of blood or other tissue. The matrix of the device is transferred to a reaction tube and amplifying reagents added to it. Nucleic acid sequences and relative quantities are detected and analyzed from the same specimen. The relative amounts of amplified

nucleic acid from one or more particular RNA sequences are compared to one another and to the amount of amplified nucleic acid from DNA sequences serving as an internal control for the number of biological units per specimen. The relative amounts of amplified viral sequences from suspected viruses in the biological specimen and from recombinant viral particles serving as a viral quantitation standard enable estimation of viral burden in a given quantity of specimen.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.